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"RESIST WITH CARE THE SPIRIT OF INNOVATION UPON THE PRINCIPLES OF YOUR GOVERNMENT, HOWEVER SPECIOUS THE PRETEXTS."—*Washington.*

VOL. XVIII. GETTYSBURG, PA. MONDAY, JANUARY 27, 1834. NO. 13.

POETRY.

STANZAS.

Oh! no, I would not always live,
And be a grovelling thing of Earth,
For all the joys this earth can give,
With all its passing scenes of mirth.

For who that's known the burst of sorrow,
That blights the hope long cherish'd dear,
Would yet from time e'er wish to borrow
One lengthened year of toil and care?

Oh! who that's felt the pang of anguish,
That seizes on a mother's heart,
To see her infant's dying languish,
And never wish from earth to part?

When all around is dark and dreary,
Without a star to guide our way,
When hopeless, sinking, faint and weary,
Earth yields us no support or stay;

On Heaven alone our hopes must centre,
That haven of eternal rest,
Where pain and grief can never enter,
With Christ to live, forever blest.

Oh no, I would not live forever,
And lose this glorious hope of bliss,
And from my God forever sever,
For such a fleeting world as this. H.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PADDY FOOSHANE'S FRICASEE.

Paddy Fooshane kept a shebeen house at Barleymount Cross, in which he sold whiskey (from which his Majesty did not derive any large portion of his revenues) ale and provisions. One evening a number of friends returning from a funeral—all neighbors too—stopt at his house, "because they were in grief," to drink a drop. There was Andy Agar, a stout rattling fellow; Jack Shea, who was afterwards transported for running away with Biddy Lawlor; Tim Cournane, who by reason of being on his keeping, was privileged to carry a gun; Owen Connor, a march of intellect man, who wished to enlighten proctors by making them swallow their process; and a number of other "good boys." The night began to "rain cats and dogs," and there was no stirring out, so the cards were called for, a roaring fire was made down, and the whiskey and ale began to flow. After due observation and several experiments, a space large enough for the big table, and free from the drop down, was discovered.—Here six persons, including Andy, Jack, Tim, (with his gun between his legs) and Owen, sat to play for a pig's head, of which the living owner in the parlor below, testified by frequent grunts, his displeasure at this unceremonious disposal of his property. One boy held several splinters to light them, and another was charged with the sole business of making more, and drying them in little bundles at the fire. * * * * *

Jack Shea swore they must have something to eat—he was starved with drink, and he must get some rashers somewhere or other. Every one declared the same, and Paddy was ordered to cook some griskins forthwith. Paddy was completely nonplussed; all the provisions were gone, and yet his guests were not to be trifled with. He made a hundred excuses—"'twas late—'twas dry now—and there was nothing in the house—sure they ate and drank enough." But all in vain—the ould sinner was threatened with instant death if he delayed. So Paddy called a council of war in the parlor, consisting of his wife and himself.

"Agrah, Jillen, what will we do with these? Is there any meat in the tub?—Where is the tongue? If it was your's, Jillen, we'd give them enough of it."

"Sure the proctors got the tongue yesterday, and you know there an't a bit in the tub—oh the murtherin villains! that it may poison 'em!"

"Amen! Jillen, but don't curse them. After all, where's the meat? I'm sure Andy 'll kill me if we don't make it out any how, and he has'nt a penny to pay for it—you could drive the mail-coach, Jillen, through his breeches' pocket without jolting over a ha'penny. Coming—coming—d'ye hear them call."

"Oh, they'll murther us—sure if we had any of the tripe I sent yesterday to the guager."

"Eh! what's that you say? I declare there's Andy getting up—we must do something. Thonom and dhiaoul, I have it—where's the block and the hatchet? Go up and tell 'em you're putting down the pot."

Jillen pacified the uproar in the kitchen by loud promises, and returned to Paddy. The use of the leather breeches passed her comprehension, but Paddy actually took up the leather breeches, tore away the lining with great care, chopped the leather with the hatchet on the block, and put it into the pot as tripes. * * * Jillen remonstrated in vain. "Hould your tongue, you foolish woman, they're all as blind as the pig there, they'll never find it out—bad luck to 'em too, my leather breeches! that I gave a pound note and a hog for in Cork—see how nothing else would satisfy 'em!"

The meat at length was ready, Paddy drowned it in butter, threw out the potatoes on the table, and served it up smoking hot with the greatest gravity.

"By the hokey," says Jack Shea, "that's fine stuff—how a man would dig a trench after that."

If the tripe had been of ordinary texture, drunk as was the party, it would soon have disappeared. After gnawing at them for some time, "Well," says Owen Conner, "that I might'nt! but these are the quarest tripes I ever eat—it must be she was very ould."

"And faith," says Andy, taking a piece from his mouth to which he had been paying his addresses for the last half hour, "I'd as soon be eating leather—she was a bull, man! I can't find the soft end at all of it."

"And that's true for you, Andy," said the man of the gun, "and 'tis the greatest shame they hadn't a bull bait to make him tinder. Paddy, was it from Jack Clifford's bull you got 'em! They'd do for wadding, they're so tough."

"I'll tell you, Tim, where I got them, 'twas out of Lord Shannon's great cow at Cork, the great fat cow that the Lord Mayor bought for the Lord Lieutenant—

"Out of Lord Shannon's great cow, Paddy? near the steeple, I suppose; the great cow that couldn't walk with tallow. In faith these are fine tripes—they'll make a man very strong. Andy, give me two or three libbers more of 'em."

"Well, see that! out of Lord Shannon's cow; I wonder what they gave her Paddy. That I mighin't! but these would eat a pit of potatoes—and how they're good for the teeth. Paddy, what's the rason they send all the meat from Cork to the Blacks?"

But before Paddy could answer this question, Andy, who had been endeavoring to help Tim, uttered aloud, "Thonom an dhiaoul! what's this? Isn't this flannel?" The fact was he had found a piece of the lining which Paddy in his hurry had not removed, and all was confusion. Every eye was now turned to Paddy; but with wonderful quickness he said, "'Tis the book tripe, agragal, don't you see?" and actually persuaded them to it.

"Well, any how," said Tim, "it had the taste of wool."

"May this choke me," said Jack Shea, "if I didn't think it a pair of leather breeches when I saw Andy chawing it."

This was a shot between wind and water to Paddy. His self-possession was nearly all lost, & he could do no more but turn it off by a faint laugh. But it jarred most unpleasantly on Andy's nerves.

But Tim made a most seasonable diversion. "Andy, when you die you'll be the death of one fool any how. What do you know, that wasn't iver in Cork itself, about tripes? I niver ate such mate in my life, and 'twould be good for every poor man in the county of Kerry had he a tub of it."

Tim's tone of authority, and the character he had for learning, silenced every doubt, and all laid siege to the tripes again. But after some time, Andy was observed gazing with much astonished curiosity into the plate before him. His eyes were rivetted on something, at last he touched it with his knife, and exclaimed, "A button, by my troth!"

"What's that you say?" burst from all, and every man rose in the best way he could, to learn the meaning of the button.

"Oh the villain of the world!" roared Andy, "I'm pisoned! Where's the Pike? For God's sake, Jack, run for the Priest, or I'm a dead man with the breeches.—Where is he?—Won't you catch him, and I'm pisoned?"

The fact was, Andy had met one of the knee buttons sewed in a piece of the tripe, and it was impossible for him to fail in the discovery of the cheat. The rage, however, was not confined to Andy. As soon as it was understood what had been done, there was an universal rush for Paddy and Jillen; but Paddy was much too cunning to be caught, after the narrow escape he had of it before. The moment after the discovery of the lining, that he could do so without suspicion, he stole from the table, left the house, and hid himself. Jillen did the same, and nothing remained for the eaters to vent their rage, but breaking every thing in the cabin, which was done with the utmost fury. Andy, however, continued watching for Paddy, with a gun, a whole month after. He might be seen prowling along the ditches, near the shebeen-house, waiting for a shot at him. Not that he would have scrupled to enter it, were he likely to find Paddy there; but the latter was completely on the suchraun, and never visited his cabin except by stealth. It was in one of those visits that Andy hoped to catch him.

The Easton (Penn.) Centinel gives the following account of the New Year's festivities of that borough.

On New Year's day our borough witnessed a parade of the fantasticals—the immediate body guard of the lately elected redoubtable Col. Sheffler. It was a new, and perhaps an improved edition of the late parades of New York and Philadelphia. The corps including music boasted about one hundred. The Calithumpian band had been uniformed and pressed into the service. These commenced their melody at about ten o'clock in the forenoon, and made the circuit of the town, playing the most splendid and novel voluntaries & variations. Their dresses displayed taste and ingenuity. All the quarters of the earth appeared to have been ransacked to swell the ranks of this Euterpian band. Indians—negroes—hunters—Falstaffs—Jim Crows and non-descripts, all displayed the most surprising skill upon their several instruments, and with the most praiseworthy independence, every man played his own tune—if he knew one: the greater number, however, gave voluntaries. Conch shells, old cracked instruments, stones, shingles, tin horns, speaking trumpets, here and there a bassoon, old kettles, potlids, dozens of cow bells strung upon poles and iron hoops, constituted their musical instruments. One had a leg covered with feathers, another had one of his understandings compressed into the smallest imaginable space, whilst its fellow was stuffed out to the dimensions of a moderate sized watch box. It was high treason for any man's leg to look like its fellow—whiskers of all materials, and many of the size of an ordinary currant bush, graced the masks or painted faces of the heroes. At about 11 o'clock, the Colonel and an aid, marched the corps in front of the band, who were stationed in the square. Upon the appearance of their commander such of the musicians as could do so without any danger to their habiliments, saluted him by going down upon their knees. The Captain of the band wore a chapeau which was calculated, and no doubt intended, in case of bad weather, to serve as a tent for the whole corps. The Colonel was mounted upon a jackass, and the aid upon a black poney, which had the fodder for both, tied to his tail.—Their spurs were of tin of enormous size, and of the latest and most approved construction, with swords to match. The provision of the corps, consisting of mackerel, herring, beef-bones, &c. were generally carried upon the back or around the neck. Their *field-piece* was an aqueduct pipe mounted upon wheels, and fitted up in a corresponding style. One man in lieu of a musket, sported a venison shin, which had been polished by the guests of the Shakespeare; and another carried a tin musket and bayonet with which he might have pricked a hole in a thunder-cloud. If we remembered and wrote by steam, we perhaps would be able to give a detailed account of the dresses, caps, mottoes, &c.; as it is, we despair. One cap we remember, ran up to a peak, that rivalled the Peak of Teneriffe, and could boast what the latter cannot—a weather cock upon the top of it. One (a loyal fellow no doubt) carried a placard upon his back, with a correct likeness of his Colonel, and the motto, '*I'm de feller what can beat de lawyers.*'

Before the campaign was over, however, we are sorry to say, several of the men were wounded; principally, we believe, having been '*shot in the neck.*'

Clerical Anecdote.—A young minister received a call from two different societies, at once, to become their pastor.—One was rich and able to give him a large salary, and was well united. The other was poor, and so divided that they had driven away their minister. In this condition, he applied to his father for advice. An aged negro servant, who overheard what was said, made this reply: "Massa, go where there is the least money and the most devil." He took the advice, and was made the happy instrument of uniting a distracted church, and converting many souls to Christ.

The Two Impediments.—A rich buxom widow, of a certain village in Pennsylvania, became enamored of a handsome young Yankee pedlar, with whom she was in the habit of trading, whenever he chanced to go that road. Finding that all her modest hints to elicit a formal declaration from the travelling merchant had only been thrown away, she at last condescended to introduce the theme herself, and had the pleasure to hear him confess that he had long thought of the subject as one dearest to his heart; and that there were only two impediments in the way of their mutual happiness, which she alone could remove. The delighted widow begged him to mention them, and pledged herself for their removal. "Alas, madam!" replied he, "when I name the first only, I fear you will abandon me to despair." "Fear not, sir, but name it." "Know, then, loveliest of your sex! that I can never be happy with a wife, be her affections, virtues, and accomplishments what they may, until I can make her mistress of a comfortable habitation, and am myself master of a retail store, the income of which will support her genteely." The widow smiled sweetly; bade him name the necessary sum, and to call for it on a certain hour of a certain day, when she should expect to learn the nature of the only remaining obstacle to their union. The pedlar was punctual—received the money—and informed her that the other was nothing but—*another wife!*

A poor woman in the country went to hear a sermon, wherein, among other evil practices, the use of dishonest weights and measures was exposed. With this discourse she was much affected. The next day, when the minister, according to his custom, went among his hearers, and called upon the woman, he took occasion to ask her what she remembered of his sermon. The poor woman complained much of her bad memory, and said she had forgotten almost all he had delivered. "But one thing," said she, "I remember—I remembered to '*burn my bushel!*'" A doer of the word cannot be a forgetful hearer.

Turkish Confidence.—The Grand Seignor never suffers any of his officers to enter the apartments where his money is kept, with clothes that have pockets in them.

Convincing Document.

☞ There is no individual in the Councils of the Nation, in whose opinions upon great political questions more confidence is placed by the People generally, than in those of Mr. WEBSTER. Although we have given several long speeches lately, we cannot refrain from laying before our readers the following plain, common-sense, convincing remarks of that distinguished Statesman, upon the present distress of the country, its cause, and its remedy. Let it be carefully and impartially read—and it must have its effect.

Senate of the United States—Jan. 20.

Mr. WEBSTER presented a series of resolutions, adopted at a numerous meeting of the Citizens of Boston, without distinction of party, held at Faneuil Hall, to consider the state of the Currency and Finances of the country.

The resolutions having been read—

Mr. WEBSTER said, he wished to bear unequivocal and decided testimony to the respectability, intelligence, and disinterestedness, of the long list of gentlemen, at whose instance this meeting was assembled. The meeting, said Mr. W. was connected with no party purpose whatever. It had an object more sober, more cogent, more interesting to the whole community, than mere party questions. The Senate will perceive, in the tone of these resolutions, no intention to exaggerate or inflame; no disposition to get up excitement or to spread alarm. I hope the restrained and serious manner, the moderation of temper, and the exemplary candor, of these resolutions, in connexion with the plain truths which they contain, will give them just weight with the Senate. I assure you, sir, the members composing this meeting, were neither capitalists, nor speculators, nor alarmists. They are merchants, traders, mechanics, artizans, and others, engaged in the active business of life. They are of the muscular portion of society; and they desire to lay before Congress an evil which they feel to press sorely on their occupations, their earnings, their labor, and their property; and to express their conscientious conviction of the causes of that evil. If intelligence, if pure intention, if deep and wide-spread connexion with business, in its various branches, if thorough practical knowledge and experience—if inseparable union between their own prosperity and the prosperity of the whole country, authorize men to speak, and give them a right to be heard, the sentiments of this meeting ought to make an impression.—For one, sir, I entirely concur in all their opinions. I adopt their fourteen first resolutions, without alteration or qualification, as setting forth truly the present state of things, stating truly its causes, and pointing to the true remedy.

Mr. President, now that I am speaking, I will use the opportunity to say a few words, which I intended to say, in the course of the morning, on the coming up of the resolution which now lies on the table; but which are as applicable to this occasion, as to that.

An opportunity may, perhaps, be hereafter afforded me, of discussing the reasons given by the Secretary, for the very important measure, adopted by him, in removing the deposites. But as I know not how near that time may be, I desire, in the mean while, to make my opinions known, without reserve, on the present state of the country. Without intending to discuss any thing at present, I feel it my duty, nevertheless, to let my sentiments and my convictions be understood. In the first place, then, sir, I agree with those who think that there is a severe pressure in the money market, and very serious embarrassment felt in all branches of the national industry. I think this is not local, but general; general, at least, over every part of the country, where the cause has as yet began to operate, and sure to become, not only general, but universal, as the operation of the cause shall spread. If proofs were wanted, in addition to all that is told us by those who know, the high rate of interest, now at 12 per cent. or higher, where it was hardly 6, last September—the depression of all stocks, some ten, some twenty, some thirty per cent.—and the low prices of commodities, are proofs abundantly sufficient, to shew the existence of the pressure.—But, sir, labor—that most extensive of all interests—American manual labor—feels, or will feel, the shock more sensibly, far more sensibly, than capital or property of any kind. Public works have stopped, or must stop; great private undertakings, employing many hands, have ceased, and others must cease. A great lowering of the rates of wages, as well as a depreciation of property, is the inevitable consequence of causes now in full operation.—Serious embarrassments in all branches of business do certainly exist.

I am of opinion, therefore, that there is, undoubtedly, a very severe pressure on the community, which Congress ought to relieve if it can; and that this pressure is not an instance of the ordinary ebb and flow of the tide of business, or the ebbing and flowing of commercial affairs; but is an extraordinary case, produced by an extraordinary cause.

In the next place, sir, I agree entirely with the 11th Boston resolution, as to the causes of this embarrassment. We were in a state of high prosperity, commercial and agricultural. Every branch of business, and especially manufacturing, was pushed far, and the credit, as well as the capital of the country, employed to near its utmost limits. In this state of things, some degree of over-trading doubtless took place, which, however, if nothing else would have occurred, would have been seasonably corrected by the ordinary and necessary operation of things. But, on this palmy state of things, the late measure of the Secretary fell, and has acted on it with powerful and lamentable effect.

And I think, sir, that such a course is entirely adequate to produce the effect; that it is wholly natural; and that it ought to have been foreseen that it would produce such effect. Those must have looked at the surface of things only, as it seems to me, who thought otherwise, and who expected that such an operation could be gone through with, without producing a very serious shock.

The Treasury, in a very short time, has withdrawn from the Bank 8,000,000 dollars, within a fraction. This call, of course, the Bank has been obliged to provide for, and could not provide for without more or less inconvenience to the public. The mere withdrawing of so large a sum from hands actually holding and using it, and the transferring of it, through the Bank collecting, and through another Bank loaning it, if it can loan it, into other hands, is, itself, an operation, which, if conducted suddenly, must produce considerable inconvenience. And this is all that the Secretary seems to have anticipated. But this is not the one-hundredth part of the whole evil. The great evil arises from the new attitude in which the Government places itself towards the Bank. Every thing is in a false position. The Government, the Bank of the U. S. the State Banks, are all out of place.—They are deranged, and separated, and jostling against each other. Instead of amity, reliance, and mutual succor, relations of jealousy, of distrust, of hostility even, are springing up between these parties. All act on the defensive—each looks out for itself—and the public interest is crushed between the upper and the nether millstone. All this should have been foreseen. It is idle to say that these evils might have been prevented by the Bank, if it had exerted itself to prevent them.—That is mere matter of opinion; it may be true, or it may not; but it was the business of those who proposed the removal of the Deposites, to ask themselves how it was probable the Bank would act, when they should attack it, assail its credit, and allege the violation by it of its charter; and thus compel it to take an attitude, at least, of stern defence. The community have certainly a right to hold those answerable, who have unnecessarily got into this quarrel with the Bank, & thereby occasioned the evil, let the conduct of the Bank, in the course of the controversy, be what it may.

In my opinion, sir, the great source of the evil is the shock which the measure has given to *confidence* in the commercial world. The credit of the whole system of the currency of the country seems shaken. The State Banks have lost credit, and lost confidence. They have suffered vastly more than the Bank of the U. S. itself, at which the blow was aimed.

The derangement of internal exchanges is one of the most disastrous consequences of the measure. By the origin of its charter, by its unquestioned solidity, by the fact that it was *at home every where*, and in perfect credit every where, the Bank of the U. States accomplished the internal exchanges of the country with vast facility, and at an unprecedented cheap rate. The State Banks can never accomplish this; for the reason given in the Boston Resolutions, they cannot act with the same concert, the same identity of purpose. Look at the Prices Current, and see the change in the value of the notes of distant banks in the great cities. Look at the depression of the stocks of the State banks, deposite banks and all.—Look at what must happen the moment the Bank of the U. States, in its process of winding up, or to meet any other crisis, shall cease to buy domestic bills, especially in the Southern, Southwestern, and Western markets. Can any man doubt what would be the state of exchange when that takes place? Or can any one doubt its necessary effect on the price of produce? The Bank has purchased bills to the amount of sixty millions a year, as appears by documents heretofore laid before the Senate. A great portion of those, no doubt, was purchased in the South & West, against shipments of the great staples of those quarters of the country.—When the Bank shall cease to buy, as it must cease, consequences cannot but be felt, much severer even than those now experienced. This is inevitable. But, sir, I go no farther into particular statements. My opinion, I repeat, is, that the present distress is immediately occasioned, beyond all doubt, by the removal of the deposites: and that just such consequences might have been, and ought to have been foreseen from that measure, as we do now perceive and feel around us.

But I do not believe, sir, that these consequences were foreseen. With such foresight, the deposites, I think, would not have been touched. The measure has operated more deeply and more widely than was expected. We all may find proof of this, in the conversations of every hour. No one, who seeks to acquaint himself with the opinions of men, in and out of Congress, can doubt that, if the act were now to be done, it would receive very little encouragement or support.

Being of opinion that the removal of the deposites has produced the pressure, as its immediate effect, not so much by withdrawing a large sum of money, as by alarming the confidence of the community, by breaking in on the well-adjusted relations of the Government and the Bank, I agree again, with the Boston Resolutions, that the natural remedy is a restoration of the relation in which the Bank has heretofore stood to the Government.

I agree, sir, that this question ought to be settled, and to be settled soon. And yet, if it be decided that the present state of things shall exist—if it be the determination of Congress to do nothing in order to put an end to the unnatural, distressful, half belligerent, present condition of the Government and the Bank, I do not look for any great relief to the community, or any early quieting of the public agitation. On the contrary, I expect increased difficulty, and increased disquiet.

The public moneys are now out of the Bank of the U. States. There is no law regulating their custody, or fixing their place. They are at the disposal of the Secretary of the Treasury, to be kept where he pleases, as he pleases, and the places of their custody to be changed as often as he pleases.

Now, sir, I do not think this is a state of things in which the country is likely to acquiesce.

Mr. President, the restoration of the deposites is a question distinct and by itself. It does not necessarily involve any other question. It stands clear of all controversy and all opinion about re-chartering the Bank, or creating any new Bank.

But I wish, nevertheless, sir, to say a few words of a bearing somewhat beyond that question. Being of opinion that the country is not likely to be satisfied with the present state of things. I have looked earnestly for the suggestion of some prospective measure—some system to be adopted as the future policy of the country. Where are the public moneys hereafter to be kept? In what currency is the revenue hereafter to be collected?—What is to take the place of the Bank in our general currency system? How are we to preserve a uniform currency, a uniform measure of the value of property, and the value of labor, a uniform medium of exchange and of payments? How are we to exercise that salutary control over the national currency, which it was the unquestionable purpose of the Constitution to devolve on Congress?

These, sir, appear to me to be the momentous questions before us, and which we cannot long keep out of view. In this question, every man in the community, who either has a dollar, or expects to earn one, has a direct interest.

Now, sir, I have heard but four suggestions or opinions, as to what may hereafter be expected or attempted.

The first is, that things will remain as they are—the Bank be suffered to expire, no new Bank created, and the whole subject left under the control of the Executive Department.

I have already said, that I do not believe the country will ever acquiesce in this.

The second suggestion is that which was made by the honorable member from Virginia, (Mr. RIVES.) That honorable member pledges himself to bring forward a proposition having for its object to do away with the paper system altogether, and to return to an entire metallic currency.

I do not expect, sir, that the honorable member will find much support in such an undertaking. A mere gold and silver currency, and the entire abolition of paper, is not suited to the times. The idea has something a little too antique, too Spartan, in it; we might as well think of going to iron at once. If such a result as the gentleman hopes for, were even desirable, I regard its attainment as utterly impracticable and hopeless. I lay that scheme, therefore, out of my contemplation.

There is, then, sir, the re-chartering of the present Bank; and, lastly, there is the establishment of a new Bank. The first of these received the sanction of the last Congress, but the measure was negatived by the President. The other, the creation of a new Bank, has not been brought forward in Congress, but it has excited attention out of doors, and has been proposed in some of the State Legislatures. I observe, sir, that a proposition has been submitted for consideration, by a very intelligent gentleman, in the Legislature of Massachusetts, recommending the establishment of a new Bank, with the following provisions:

1. The capital stock to be fifty millions of dollars.

2. The Stockholders of the present U. States Bank to be permitted to subscribe an amount equal to the stock they now hold.

3. The United States to be stockholders to the same extent they now are, and

4. The subscription to the remaining fifteen millions, to be distributed to the several States in proportion to federal numbers, or in some other just and equal ratio; the instalments payable either in cash or in funded stock of the State, bearing interest at five per cent.

5. No Branch of the Bank to be established in any State, unless by permission of its Legislature.

6. The Branches of the Bank established in the several States, to be liable to taxation by those States respectively, in the same manner, and to the same extent only with their own Banks.

7. Such States as may become subscribers to the stock, to have the right of appointing a certain number, not exceeding one third, of the Directors in the Branch of their own State.

8. Stock not subscribed for under the foregoing provisions, to be open to subscription by individual citizens."

A project not altogether dissimilar, has been started in the Legislature of Pennsylvania. These proceedings show, at least, a conviction of the necessity of some Bank, created by Congress. Mr. President, on this subject, I have no doubt whatever. I think a National Bank proper & necessary. I believe it to be the only practicable remedy for the evils which we feel, and the only effectual security against the greater evils which we fear. Not, sir, that there is any magic in the name of a Bank; nor that a National Bank works by any miracle, or mystery. But looking to the state of things actually existing around us—looking to the great number of State Banks already existing, not less than three hundred and fifty, or four hundred—looking to the vast amount of paper issued by those Banks; and considering that, in the very nature of things, this paper must be limited and local in its credit and in its circulation, I confess I see nothing but a well conducted National Institution, which is likely to afford a guard against excessive paper issues, or which can furnish a sound and uniform currency to every part of the U. States. This, sir, is not only a question of finance, it not only respects the operations of the Treasury, but it rises to the character of a high political question. It respects the currency, the actual money, the measure of value of all property, and all labor, in the U. States. If we needed not a dollar of money in the Treasury, it would still be our solemn and bounden duty to protect this great interest. It respects the exercise of one of the greatest powers, beyond all doubt, conferred on Congress by the constitution. And I hardly know any thing less convistent with our public duty and our high trust, nor any thing more likely to disturb the harmonious relations of the States, in all affairs of business and life, than for Congress to abandon all care and control over the currency, and to throw the whole money system of the country into the hands of four and twenty State Legislatures.

I am, then, sir, for a Bank; and am fully persuaded that to that measure the country must come at last.

The question, then, is between the creation of a new Bank, and the re-chartering of the present Bank, *with modifications*. I have already referred to the scheme for a new Bank, proposed to the Legislature of Massachusetts by Mr. White. Between such a new Bank as his propositions would create, and a re-chartering of the present Bank, *with modifications*, there is no very wide, certainly no irreconcilable difference. We cannot, however, create another Bank before March, 1836. This is one reason for preferring a continuance of the present. And, treating the subject as a practical question, and looking to the state of opinion, and to the probability of success, in either attempt, I incline to the opinion that the true course of policy is to propose a re-charter of the present Bank, *with modifications*.

As to what these modifications should be, I would only now observe, that while it may well be inferred, from my known statements, that I should not myself deem any alterations in the charter, beyond those proposed by the bill of 1832, highly essential; yet it is a case, in which, I am aware, nothing can be effected for the good of the country, without making some approaches to unity of opinion. I think, therefore, that in the hope of accomplishing an object of so much importance, liberal concessions should be made. I lay out of the case all considerations of any especial claim, or any legal right of the present stockholders, to a renewal of their charter. No such right can be pretended, doubtless none such is pretended.—The stockholders must stand like other individuals, and their interest regarded so far, and so far only, as may be judged for the public good. Modifications of the present charter should, I think, be prepared, such as may remove all reasonable grounds of jealousy, in all quarters; whether in States, in other institutions, or in individuals. Such, too, as may tend to reconcile the interests of the great city where the Bank is, with those of another great city; and, in short, the question should be met with a sincere disposition to accomplish, by united and friendly counsels, a measure which shall allay fears, and promote confidence, at the same time that it secures to the country a sound, creditable, uniform currency; and to the Government a safe deposite for the public treasure, and an important auxiliary in its financial operations.

I repeat, then, sir, that I am in favor of renewing the charter of the present Bank, *with such alterations as may be expected to meet the general sense of the country*.

And now, Mr. President, to avoid all unfounded inferences, I wish to say, that these suggestions are to be regarded as wholly my own. They are made without the knowledge of the Bank, and with no understanding or concert with any of its friends. I have not understood, indeed, that the Bank has even proposed to apply, at present, for a renewal of its charter. Whether it does so or not, my suggestions are connected with no such or any other purpose of the Bank. I take up the subject on public grounds purely and exclusively.

And, Sir, in order to repel all interferences of another sort, I wish to state, with equal distinctness, that I do not undertake to speak the sentiments of any individual, heretofore opposed to the Bank, or belonging to that class of public men, who have generally opposed it. I speak my own opinions; if others should concur in them, it will be only because they approve them, and will not be the result of any previous concert or understanding whatever.

Finally, Mr. President, having stated my own opinions, I respectfully ask those who propose to continue the discussion now going on, relative to the Deposites, *to let the country see their plan for the final settlement of the present difficulties*. If they are against the Bank, and against all Banks, *what do they propose?* That the country will not be satisfied with the present state of things, seems to me certain. *What state of things is to succeed it?* To these questions, I desire to call, earnestly, the attention of the Senate and of the country. The occasion is critical; the interests at stake momentous; and, in my judgment, Congress ought not to adjourn till it shall have passed some law, suitable to the exigency, and satisfactory to the country.

From the Baltimore Gazette.

Resolutions have been adopted by the House of Delegates of Virginia, in relation to the removal of the Public Deposites from the Bank of the U. States, but have not yet been passed in a body. They were put to the vote separately.

The first resolution, declaring the measure to be an unauthorized assumption and dangerous exercise of power on the part of the President, was adopted by a vote of 76 to 53.

The second resolution declares that while the General Assembly of Virginia will ever sustain the President in the exercise of his constitutional powers, it witnesses with anxiety and distress his late illegal and unconstitutional interference with the Treasury Department. Ayes 81—Noes 48.

The third resolution requests the Senators and Representatives in Congress, from Virginia, to adopt prompt and efficient measures to remedy the evil occasioned by the late unauthorized assumption of power by the President. Ayes 66—Noes 64.

The fourth resolution declares the Bank of the U. States to be unconstitutional. Ayes 76—Noes 53.

This expression of opinion on the part of the Legislature of Virginia, is entitled to more than ordinary weight, from the fact that a majority of the people, as well as of the Legislature, are, at the same time, friendly to the existing administration, and hostile to the Bank of the U. States, which, as the fourth resolution states, 'has been frequently and solemnly declared' unconstitutional by the General Assembly of Virginia.

FALSE ALARM.

The Editor of a paper on Long Island, N. Y. lately endeavored to excite the compassion of his subscribers, and induce them to hand over the cash, by stating that he had been presented, by his wife, with *four fine children, a son and three daughters, all in good health and likely to do well.* This announcement caused a great sensation among the editorial corps. It was thought the Long Island Editor was setting a bad example. Those of the fraternity who were already blessed with a half a dozen little hungry urchins, were anxious to peer into futurity, and those who had not yet enjoyed the tranquil delights of wedlock, turned pale at the mention of the word wife, and secretly resolved to eschew matrimony at present. But after all it appears the alarm is a false one. The editor is a wag—and the explanation of his joke is no more than this. His wife, and four children, a son and three daughters, who had been long absent from husband and parent, had arrived at Hampstead, and were again happily united and settled in his new house, which he had just finished.

Matrimony in Ohio.—It is stated that two hundred *divorce* cases were pending in the Supreme Court of Ohio, during its circuit of 1833, commencing in April and ending in December. Besides these, about fifty applications were, during the same period, made to the Legislature.—Alas for the matrimonial harmony of our western neighbor! Either the wives or the husbands must be sadly at fault there. A history of the loves and quarrels of all the parties interested in the two hundred cases alluded to, would form an interesting and no doubt an instructive volume. Such a work would sell.

From the Providence Journal.

Consumption.—From a summary in the Portland Courier, it appears that more than *one fourth* of the deaths in Portland during 1833, are ascribed to CONSUMPTION—and that paper justly remarks that if half as many were carried off by the CHOLERA it would produce a general panic.—The mortality in this city from the same cause during the same period was about one sixth of the whole, and for twenty years it has, on an average, considerably exceeded that proportion. Such, we suppose, may be the condition of things throughout the country, and much more of this fatal result undoubtedly comes from careless exposure, especially among that class of community who are the most lamented and loveliest victims of the spoiler.

DEATH OF A MURDERER.

Forbes, the murderer of Col. Brailsford, was executed at Darien, Ga. on the 27th ult. He attempted to cut his throat a few minutes before the time arrived to convey him to the place of execution, but failed to do so effectually, on account of the bluntness of the knife which he had secreted for the purpose. He made some superficial gashes, which caused the blood to flow over him, and disfigure his appearance. He met his fate with the most appalling irreverence, cursing to the last moment. When asked if he wished for time, he answered, No. He refused, we are told, with oaths, to suffer a cap to be drawn over his face, and was launched into eternity with a curse half uttered from his lips, which was cut short by the (to him) unexpected falling of the trap.

IRELAND.

On Tuesday, Nov. 19th, at Mr. O'Connell's call, a parochial meeting was held in the Corn Exchange, Dublin, to petition Parliament for "the total extinction of tithes and Minister's money, and for a repeal of the Union." Mr. F. Kelly was in the Chair. A committee was appointed, on the motion of Mr. O'Connell, to prepare petitions and procure signatures. We give the conclusion of the Hon. gentleman's address on the subject:

"We have with us all Scotland—we have ninety-nine out of every hundred Englishmen with us, and it is only necessary for Irishmen to raise their voice from the Giant's Causeway, to Cape Clear—from Cannomara to the Hill of Howth. They have but to send petitions from every parish, and their wishes must be acceded to—(cheers.). Let there be but two millions of signatures to our petitions for the abolition of tithes, and I pledge my existence, that within twelve months, the abolition of tithes is accomplished in Ireland."

Mr. O'Connell then introduced his motion in reference to the repeal petitions, by a speech of some length, embracing various topics. Mr. Shiel followed and declared himself for the principle of repeal and said—

Give us two thousand petitions from Ireland. Let a day be named for the discussion of repeal, and then it shall appear whether the mockery and the taunts of those who said that we did not dare even to argue it, were well founded. Mr. O'Connell (though I differ from him) was right in not bringing it on. He showed his accustomed sagacity in not bringing on that question at the close of a Session, when Ireland could not have been heard, and when the popular will could not have been brought to bear upon the discussion.

But at the outset of the next session, we shall prove to them that there is more in this great question than they deemed, and Englishmen may learn that it is for their interest as well as for ours to let us govern ourselves on points exclusively connected with ourselves, provided other terms or imperial adjustment be adopted to meet the emergencies which the opponents of repeal have suggested. There are many in this country who conceive repeal to be impracticable. Of them I will but ask this question—Would they not desire to see the imperial Parliament sitting every three years in Dublin?—They will say, 'yes.'

How can this great benefit to Ireland be effected except by pressing the repeal? If the question were given up, and Ireland sunk into acquiescence in her condition, there would be no chance of effecting this. Thus the men who look on repeal as an evil must see some benefit in its discussion, if it should lead even to a compromise of this sort. An Imperial Parliament in Dublin. That, at least, were worth a prayer. What a noble spectacle—what a splendid prospect it opens to the imagination!"

The direct and immediate intervention by France in the affairs of Spain, was mooted, according to the French Papers, with success in the Council of Ministers; and, if we are to believe the papers, was not much coveted by the ruling party in Spain. The Queen it seems has intimated to Louis Phillippe that she feels so confident in the attachment of her people, that she does not require the assistance of a Foreign Power, and that, even if extraordinary aid were required, she judges, from a calculation of the chances, that it would be safer for her to place her daughter's cause in the hands of the Spanish Constitutionalists, than to risk the national irritation by calling in French assistance. This is language, if truly reported, worthy of a Spanish Queen.

POLAND.

The Journal des Debats announces that Austria, Prussia and Russia, have signed an offensive and defensive treaty respecting Poland; that in the event of revolt in any part of the old kingdom of Poland, each of the three powers is to march 35,000 men (together 105,000 men;) that administrative and other reform may be granted, but that nothing like an independent kingdom of Poland will even be heard of by the three powers.

March of Improvement in Poland.—The Emperor Nicholas lately delivered a speech to the Council of Administration of Warsaw, assembled at Modlin, in which the following remarkable words occurred:—Gentlemen, you must persevere in your course; and as to myself, as long as I live I will oppose a will of iron to the progress of liberal opinions. The present generation is lost, but we must labor with zeal and earnestness to improve the spirit of that to come. It may, perhaps, require a hundred years. I am not unreasonable—I give you a whole age, but you must work without relaxation.

VIENNA, Nov. 14.

"The exchange of couriers between this city, St. Petersburgh, Berlin, Paris, and London, is at this moment very frequent, and the diplomatic officers are observed to be unusually occupied. Questions of the highest importance are in treaty. Spanish affairs remain at precisely the same point as they were a fortnight ago. The triumph of the new Government is no way decided upon, and as to the recognition of it by our Cabinet, or by that of Berlin and St. Petersburgh, no decision is yet expected. The Spanish Ambassador at our Court, M. de Campuzano, therefore, has not been able to present his credentials, although he received them a fortnight ago.

Upwards of one hundred and fifty hands, says the Miners' Journal, were discharged last week, on the Danville and Pottsville rail road—and the work suspended for the present, owing to the scarcity of money.

A Hartford (Conn.) paper states that two boys, under fourteen years of age, were lately fined 5 pounds each, for kissing a girl on Shrove Tuesday; and, in default of payment, were committed to the House of Correction for one month.

Banks of Pennsylvania.—The Philadelphia Gazette gives the following abstract from the report of the Auditor General, in relation to the condition of the Banks of Pennsylvania:

Whole amount of capital,	$17,061,944 51
Notes in circulation,	10,336,241 61
Due to Depositors,	7,708,754 25
Due to other banks,	2,696,409 46
Specie on hand,	2,898,145 76
Due by other banks,	2,560,160 72
Notes of other banks,	3,714,901 22
Notes discounted,	20,068,408 15
Unclaimed dividends,	325,946 17
Real Estate,	1,216,212 74
Contingent Fund,	1,780,606 01

"These are my jewels."

The Roman Cornelia made the above remark, but modern times are likely to plagiarise it away, incontinently, and place it to the credit of an American lady. The wife of Capt. G. W. Jewell, of Johnstown, (N. Y.)—a woman only four feet high,—has recently presented her husband with three bright little *Jewels*, as pledges of her affection. "Let population thrive!"

A report was read to the *Academie des Sciences*, last year, by M. de Fontenelle, the object of which was to show that, in cases of decapitation by the guillotine, the sufferings of the malefactor continued for some time after the head was severed from the body. Several experiments had been made on animals which seemed to establish this fact. The body of a sheep was so much convulsed for twelve minutes after its head was cut off, that it required three men to hold it. Other experiments made on human victims of the guillotine, appeared to favor the theory. On exposing the head of a guillotined person to a glare of light, the eyes were seen to wink: the tongue of another was pulled partly out of the mouth and pricked with a needle, when it was suddenly withdrawn, and the countenance assumed an expression of pain; the head of a third person appeared to recognize his name, when called, and the eyes turned toward the quarter whence the voice came; and finally, it is said when the executioner of Charlotte Corday, after beheading her, struck her in the face, the countenance showed strong marks of indignation.

From these experiments, M. de Fontenelle arrived at the conclusion that the punishment of death by the guillotine wes one of the most cruel which could be inflicted. The opinion, however, is pronounced inconsistent with the most clearly established truths of physiology, and the experiments must have been attended with delusion. A certain degree of animal life may remain after decapitation—similar to that which is communicated to dead bodies by galvanism—but the consciousness of pain can never exist.

The Cincinnati Republican of Jan. 15th, contains the following letter from the Editor, dated

COLUMBUS, Jan. 11, 1834.

An unpleasant affair took place in the Senate Chamber yesterday evening, between Dr. Duncan and a Mr. Ellsbury, a Senator from Greene county. The question upon the engrossment of the bill providing for the revaluation of the taxable property of Ohio, was pending before the Senate. Mr. D. was anxious to postpone the passage of the bill, until he could hear from some of his constituents, for which purpose he addressed the Senate. Mr. Anthony, from Clarke, replied, and in a very emphatic and sneering manner, inquired if the gentleman had not already been sufficiently instructed? evidently alluding to the resolutions which had been forwarded from the Hamilton County Convention, and which were submitted to the two Houses of the Legislature by mistake. This ruffled and excited Duncan, and he rose to reply to Anthony, when Ellsbury, a man of the same make and feeling with Anthony, commenced and continued, through the remarks of Duncan, drumming upon the table with his knife, for the purpose, as he afterwards stated, of interrupting him.

After the adjournment of the Senate, Duncan went round to the desk at which Ellsbury was sitting, and inquired of him his object in thus attempting to interrupt him during the delivery of his remarks? or, in other words, "why he drummed upon his desk?" To which Ellsbury replied, "for his own amusement." Upon receiving this answer, Duncan collared him, and whirled him on the floor. At this moment, members interfered, and the parties were separated. In a few minutes afterwards, Ellsbury came back to the corner of the room where the little group was standing, surrounding Duncan, and observing at the moment, that, "he had a knife, and would kill the d——d rascal." He reached Duncan, who seized him, and stabbed him down the stairs. Ellsbury inflicted three severe wounds upon him—two upon his arm, and one upon his body. Some of us at this moment interfered, and forced Duncan from the Senate chamber to his lodgings, where his wounds were dressed. Things remain in the same position they were last night.

The fires in Philad'a last year were 47.

NEW YORK, Jan. 19.

By the arrival of the George Washington, Capt. Holredge, we have received London papers to the 23d, and Liverpool to the 26th November. *They contain no news of importance.* The chief item of interest is the announcement in the Madrid official paper, that the diplomatic relations of the Spanish Government with Don Miguel had ceased, and that the Court of Spain, in concert with the British Government, would use its best exertions to bring about the pacification of Portugal, by mediating between the belligerent parties. The accounts of the state of the contending parties in Spain are unsatisfactory. The French papers are filled with discussions as to the propriety of interference on the part of France in the affairs of Spain.

From the London Courier, of the 23d.

German papers to the 17th instant have been received in London. The Government there are still quarrelling with the press and the people. The Duke of Darmstadt has prohibited the *Spires Journal.* The French opposition papers say, that every thing in Germany announces a disposition to place the people under the old yoke of paternal monarchies, which meets with the approbation of the French Ministry.

"The oldest Protestant Bishop in Christendom," says a late London paper, "the venerable Apostolic, Dr. WHITE." How few have been permitted to see so much, and to do so much in this world! and yet he is a hale man for eighty-five, and for such duties as he has steadily performed, (and still does perform, for he preaches once every Sunday,) a man, above all, whose reputation has never been assailed, or even breathed upon by malice, envy, jealousy, or wrath. He truly belongs to a class even more scarce than the "homines centuriati." *Nat. Gaz.*

We are induced, [says the Nat. Intelligencer] by the very high standing of the gentlemen whose names are subscribed to the following notice, though addressed only to the citizens of a particular State, to copy it for the information of our readers here and throughout the Union:

From the Albany Argus.

To the Citizens of the State of New York.

Recent publications have been made relative to the enormous frauds committed on the public in the wine and spirit trade; not a single contradiction or counter statement has, to our knowledge, yet been offered to the public. We are, therefore, authorized in believing that these statements are, to a considerable extent, if not entirely, founded in truth. We are unfavorable to certain kinds of legislation to promote temperance, but are in favor of that legislation that has for its object the protection of one part of the community against the evil practices and frauds of another. Should the manufacturers of flour, salt, or pot ashes, practise on the public the tithe of the frauds that are said to be practised in the liquor trade, the nation would arouse as one man. We therefore respectfully recommend that a humble petition be forwarded from every town, village, and district in the State, to the Honorable the Legislature, begging them to appoint a committee to sit as long as may be necessary, and with authority to send for persons and papers to inquire into the fraud and impositions, (said to exist) in the wine, spirit, and beer trade, and give publicity to the same.

S. VAN RENSSELAER,
JOHN SAVAGE,
J. SOUTHERLAND,
ABM. VAN VECHTEN,
A. SPENCER,
GIDEON HAWLEY,
JAMES KING.

The Young women of Lynn, Massachusetts, which is exclusively a manufacturing town for ladies' shoes, have *struck* for higher wages, and formed a *Trades' Union* of 1000 members! The employers have been in the shameful practice of issuing a vile paper medium of their own small bills, instead of real money. The *young men* of the town have gallantly taken up the cause of the women, and will not work for any employer who does not reform the existing abuses. We consider this as one of the most alarming combinations, though in every respect perfectly justifiable, and naturally to be expected from the pressure on every branch of industry caused by the mad measures of our rulers. Miserable must be the state of that country, where the poor *defenceless females* have to take up arms against the ruin which threatens us.

Evening Star.

Mail Robbery.—We learn from a note of N. B. Coleman, published in the Maysville Eagle, that a man by the name of Andrew Devins, has been arrested and safely lodged in the jail at Columbus, for the robbery of two great mails. Devins, it seems, was a stage driver. He has owned his guilt, and states that the first mail was robbed on the 28th Sept.; the second on the 26th Oct. The robbery, he says, was committed about two miles east of Sinking Springs, in that State.—$1300 in $100 bills have been recovered—but it is probable that this is but a small amount compared to that which has been lost.

POST-OFFICE.

There is said to be great embarrassment in the Post-Office Department, which requires a deficiency to the amount not less than *a million of dollars!* That department has been borrowing from Banks, overdrawing, and is indebted still, it is said, largely to Contractors. The practice of allowing in that Department, *extra-compensation* to Contractors, is a species of favoritism, extravagance, corruption and abuse, requiring correction. It is to no purpose that contracts are advertised—bids are proposed, one nominally the lowest is accepted, and then afterwards to favor, the contract varied in some trivial circumstance or material one, and then there is to be an allowance at the will of the Post-Master General.

The amount of these extra allowances by the Post-Master General, to Mail Contractors, during the last year, is $345,000.

In the State of Virginia alone, there is allowed $78,919. In Pennsylvania, for the same time, $38,453. The extra allowance to *all* the New-England States, does not exceed $5,000. In Virginia, E. Porter and Co. were by contract to receive $25,436; they were allowed an extra compensation of $28,232.

The patronage of this Department is alarmingly great, when we consider the host of Mail Contractors in its service, to which there is to be added the appointment of upwards of *ten thousand* Post-Masters throughout the Union.

The Executive Department of our Government is becoming so tremendously powerful, that it should awaken all the vigilance and jealousy of the people, to the conduct of their Rulers, lest under the pretensions of simplifying the Government, there should be fixed on us a Despotism.—*Franklin Repos.*

Mr. BINNEY concluded his remarks on the removal of the Deposites, thus:

"It ought not to be, it cannot be, that such questions shall be decided in this House as party questions. The question of the Bank is one of public faith—that of the currency is a question of national prosperity—that of the constitutional control of the Treasury, is a question of national existence. It is impossible that such momentous interests shall be tried and determined by those rules and standards which, in things indifferent in themselves, parties usually resort to. They concern our country at home and abroad, now and to all future time; they concern the cause of freedom every where; and if they shall be settled under the influence of any considerations but justice and patriotism—sacred justice and enlightened patriotism—the dejected friends of freedom, dispersed throughout the earth, the patriots of this land, and the patriots of all lands, must finally surrender their extinguished hopes to the bitter conviction, that the *spirit of Party* is a more deadly foe to free institutions than the *spirit of Despotism.*"

Mr. CALHOUN, at the conclusion of his eloquent Speech in the Senate of the U. States, said—

"We have arrived at a fearful crisis—things cannot long remain as they are.—It behooves all who love their country—who have affection for their offspring, or who have any stake in our institutions, to pause and reflect. Confidence is daily withdrawing from the General Government. Alienation is hourly going on.—These will necessarily create a state of things inimical to the existence of our institutions, and if not speedily arrested, convulsions must follow, and then follows dissolution or despotism; when a thick cloud will be thrown over the cause of liberty and the future prospects of our country."

Mr. POINDEXTER, of Mississippi, concluded his Speech in the Senate of the U. States, as follows:

"Sir, we have arrived at a crisis in the history of our Government, when all power seems to be concentrated in a single head. The two Houses of Congress are the mere drudges; they prepare bills, discuss and amend them, so that they may conform in all their provisions to the public good; but when they reach the imperial head, he has told us, in a message to which I might refer, that if they do not accord with his views of the Constitution, or on the grounds of mere expediency; or, in other words, if he would vote against them as a member of this or the other House, he will stamp upon them the seal of his veto, and defy the power of Congress to pass them by a constitutional majority of two-thirds. This veto power has been claimed and exercised in all cases, and has become supreme over the Legislature of the country. The powers of the Government are thus placed in one single head, possessing high and uncontrolable prerogatives, and we debate here in vain without the concurrence of his will. It would be far better at once to appoint a Committee to wait on the President, and ask him what we shall do—do it, and go home."

Shearing a Wolf.—The violent and outrageous conduct of Gen. Jackson towards the United States Bank, forcibly reminds us of the well known fable of the madman, who once undertook to shear a wolf. "Shear a wolf?" exclaimed his friend, "Have you considered the danger and difficulty of the undertaking, and the little benefit which you or your friends or the community may expect to derive from your wild project, if successful?" "I care nothing about that," said the madman, "I have the right, and what is more, I have the power, and will exert it. It is well known that the Sovereign of the Universe has given MAN dominion over the beasts of the forests and of the field—and I am resolved to shear the wolf."

But unfortunately the wolf being somewhat obstinate and unreasonable, *would not submit to be sheared!* and the madman, after several desperate attempts, in the course of which he suffered somewhat in person and apparel, was obliged to relinquish his absurd project.—*Boston Journal.*

The Maryland Penitentiary, as appears by the report of the Directors, paid its own way last year, by the work of the convicts, and has a surplus of about 800 dollars.

A Perfect Turk.—It is stated that Lord Hill, one of the Peers of England, has lately been married for the sixth time, having *divorced* his *five* previous wives.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Thursday, Jan. 16.—Mr. Patterson presented two remonstrances against aid to Pennsylvania College.

Mr. Stevens, six petitions for aid to Pennsylvania College; also a memorial from sundry citizens of Adams county, stating that they had signed a remonstrance against granting aid to Pennsylvania College, and stating that their signatures were obtained by false statements; also two memorials from Union county, stating objections to the canal system and the mode of prosecuting it, and complaining of the conduct of the canal commissioners and their agents, and praying for an investigation; also a petition for a reduction of the purchase money on poor unpatented lands; also one for the relief of certain creditors of the Hanover and Carlisle Turnpike Company.

Mr. Stevens, from the committee on the Judiciary, reported a bill entitled an act to alter the fee-bill.

Friday, Jan. 17.—Mr. Stevens presented a petition that the purchase money may be reduced on poor unpatented lands.

Mr. Irish offered several resolutions for an investigation into the conduct of the canal commissioners.

On motion of Mr. Crawford, of Franklin, the House passed a resolution calling upon certain turnpike road companies in which the State holds stock, for information relative to their condition.

In committee of the whole, Mr. Anderson in the chair, the bill for the endowment of *Pennsylvania College* at Gettysburg, was read and reported without amendment.

Saturday, Jan. 18.—Mr. Stevens presented ten petitions from Adams county, for aid to Pennsylvania College; also two memorials from persons who had signed remonstrances against granting aid to the College, and stating that their signatures were obtained by false representations; also petitions relative to unpatented lands.

The resolutions offered yesterday by Mr. Irish, were considered and adopted, viz. for the appointment of a committee "whose duty it shall be to explore the North and West Branches of the Pennsylvania Canal, and inquire and report" concerning the expenditures of public money at the Shamokin dam—the destruction of part of the Nanticoke dam—the bidders on contracts between the Nanticoke dam and head of the Lackawanna Feeder—the building of farm and other bridges—how estimates of materials held out, where contracts were given up—how many engineers, assistants, subs, target-men and clerks, were employed on 14 miles of canal in Wyoming valley last year, and how many there are at this time; "also whether persons not authorised by law have not been suffered to employ and pay men to work for the commonwealth, and if so, whether such persons have not been in the practice of paying men 75 cents per day and returning them at $1—whether engineers, superintendants, supervisors or agents have been interested in contracts," on the North Branch, &c. Messrs. Smith of Chester, Crawford of Franklin, Brodhead of Luzerne, Stevens of Adams, Thompson of Venango, Holcomb of Philad'a, Lacock of Beaver, and Irish of Northampton, spoke to the resolutions. A modification took place, so as to *allow* the committee to explore, instead of *requiring* them to do it—and

Messrs. Irish of Northampton, Crawford of Franklin, Stevens of Adams, Crawford of Lycoming, and Brodhead of Luzerne, were appointed the committee, with power to send for persons and papers.

Monday, Jan. 21.—The bill endowing the Pennsylvania Institution for the instruction of the Blind, passed the House of Representatives. It appropriates $10,000 to the Institution immediately, and $160 a year for each indigent pupil, payable half yearly. No pupil to be instructed at the public expense more than six years, and the sum for instruction not to exceed $9,000 in any one year. For a lot and building, $10,000 is given, provided that private contributions be made to the amount of $20,000 within 2 years from this date.

[The bill passed the Senate on the following day.]

Tuesday, Jan. 21.—Mr. Stevens presented *nine* petitions for aid to Pennsylvania College; also *five* memorials from those who had signed remonstrances against it, and stating that their names were obtained by fraud.

Mr. Miller, from the committee on internal improvement, reported a bill to continue the improvement of the State by rail-roads and canals. It appropriates to the

Philad'a and Columbia rail road,	$804,900
Allegheny Portage,	365,900
Beaver Division and Chenango towing path,	57,100
Franklin line,	94,400
Wyoming line & Lackawanna feeder,	17,400
Lycoming line, and Lewisburg and Bald Eagle side cuts,	301,200
For new work on old lines, &c.	100,000
Debts due by Supervisors,	64,300
Repairs of the ensuing year,	310,800
Payment of damages,	49,400
Out-let lock opposite Codorus navigation,	15,200
From French creek feeder to Erie, (30 miles to be put under contract)	200,000
[illegible]	[illegible]
	$2,480,600

The bill granting aid to Pennsylvania College was taken up on second reading.

Mr. *Patterson*, of Adams, delivered his views at length in opposition to the bill, and was followed by Mr. *Stevens* in an able speech in its favor, as well as in favor of Education in general. Messrs. *Lacock* and *Bertels* spoke against the bill, when the House, at a late hour, without taking any vote on the question, adjourned.

Wednesday, Jan. 22.—The House resumed the second reading and consideration of the bill granting aid to Pennsylvania College.

When the House adjourned yesterday, a question was pending on amendment of Mr. Bertels, making it obligatory on the institution to educate a number of poor scholars gratis. The amendment was lost, ayes 13, nays 75.

Mr. *Lacock* moved to amend the bill, by adding a proviso, that a like sum should be paid by the State into the common school fund.

Mr. *Crawford* opposed the motion of Mr. Lacock. He stated that if the gentleman would wait two or three days, a bill would be reported by the committee on education, establishing a system of common schools. Such a bill had been reported in the Senate this morning. This bill was for a particular institution, and ought not to be weighed down by unnecessary amendments. Common schools were necessary to sustain colleges, and so were colleges to sustain common schools. This was a college for the instruction of the youth of the German population, whose mental culture was all-important to the destinies of this Commonwealth. He wished this great and powerful class to share the offices of the state and the nation. There was not now a single Judge in the State belonging to that class—he meant President Judges and Judges of the Supreme Court.

He moved to amend the amendment of Mr. Lacock, by striking out all but the first word, and inserting a clause making it obligatory on the College to educate twenty scholars per annum, free of tuition, for teachers of common schools.

Mr. *Lacock* said, he thought the amendment last made was out of order.—He was glad to hear that a bill would be reported in a few days. Was it not better to postpone this bill until we had this report? We had been a great number of years building up a superstructure, without a foundation. Why does the gentleman wish to put another story on at this time? Why not help to lay the foundation?

Mr. *Stevens* said he did not object to the propositions which had been made, provided they did not destroy the bill.—Let the gentleman offer his amendment as a new section.

Mr. *Anderson* said he hoped that neither propositions would be adopted.—They would defeat the bill, and that was their object. This bill should stand upon its own merits, as well as a bill to establish a system of common schools.

The amendment to the amendment was adopted, ayes 71, noes 18.

Messrs. *Patterson*, of Adams, & *Bertels*, spoke in opposition; when *the vote on the bill was Ayes* 67, *Noes* 24.

Mr. *Lacock* offered a new section, appropriating the same sum to go into the common school fund.

Mr. *Strohm* moved to amend the new section, by striking out the sum, and inserting $1,000,000. After some discussion, this amendment was lost.

The new section of Mr. Lacock was then negatived, ayes 43, noes 47.

The bill was then ordered to be transcribed for a third reading.

A message from the Governor was received, stating that S. and M. Allen had failed to pay the instalments on the loan of last winter, taken by Dr. Burden, and sold to the Messrs. Allens. The Governor stated that a temporary loan of $300,000 was necessary to pay the debts due by the Commonwealth.

Mr. *McCreery* moved to commit the message to the committee of ways and means.

Mr. *Keating* said that before the message was referred, he hoped the House would consider the character of the committee to whom it was to be referred.—This contingency had not come upon him unawares. He knew that many members of this House were unprepared to receive it. But he told the House the other day, that he saw the storm arising which must soon burst upon us. It had now come. A crisis which did not often happen, had arrived, and state bankruptcy stared us in the face. Such being the case, it would be necessary that the message should go to a committee which had the entire confidence of the House. He hoped therefore that the gentleman from Washington would move for its reference to a select committee.

Mr. *McCreery* replied, that this was the first time that he had heard that the committee of ways and means did not possess the confidence of the House.—The gentleman had said, that he had foreseen this contingency relative to the loan. He then was the proper person to whom this subject should go.

Mr. *Lacock* spoke in favor of a reference to the committee of ways and means, and said it was improper to send it to any other committee.

It was referred, without division, to the committee of ways and means.

Thursday, Jan. 23.—The bill granting an appropriation to Pennsylvania College at Gettysburg, passed the House of Representatives 64 to 25, and was sent to the Senate.

☞The amount of tolls received on the Pennsylvania Canal, from 31st Oct. 1833, until 1st Jan. inst. is $186,046 28.

The great destruction of Slaves in Louisiana by the Cholera, has induced the Legislature of that State to repeal their laws against their introduction from other States.

ADAMS SENTINEL.

GETTYSBURG, Pa. JAN. 27, 1834.

☞Our summary of Legislative intelligence, in the preceding columns, is highly interesting.

☞The next Circuit Court for this County, is to be held on the 2d Monday of April.

Pennsylvania College.

By the proceedings of the Legislature, it will be seen, that the House of Representatives have passed a bill granting to this Institution a very liberal appropriation—one which will place it upon a very respectable foundation. We have not the bill before us; but believe its provisions to be—a grant of $6,000, provided the Trustees give security to raise a like sum from other sources, and $3,000 a year for six years. The bill is now before the Senate—in which body little doubt is entertained of its passage.

The following short sketch of the debate upon this question, as well as that in the preceding column, we copy from the *Harrisburg "Intelligencer"* of Thursday last:

The bill granting an appropriation to the *Pennsylvania College at Gettysburg*, is the only bill upon which there has been any discussion of consequence during the last three days. It came up on second reading on Tuesday, when an animated discussion between Mr. *Stevens* in favor, and Messrs. *Patterson*, of Adams, *Lacock* and *Bertels* in opposition.

Mr. *Patterson* delivered his views at length against the bill, and referred to the numerous remonstrances to show that Adams county did not wish an appropriation forced upon it.

Mr. *Lacock* based the ground of his opposition upon the necessity of first raising a common school fund, and establishing a system of education for the State, before any money was given to Colleges.

Mr. *Stevens* replied to Mr. Patterson with great severity, showing the manner in which the remonstrances had been obtained, and from whom they came. He gave the history of the Institution now struggling in its infancy for existence, and being sustained successfully hitherto by individual enterprize alone. He spoke of the great advantages to the State of the success of such a College, designed for the instruction of the German population. He made an eloquent appeal to the patriotism of the Legislature in favor of Education—showed that the hostility to the appropriation in his own county was the result of the combined efforts of prejudice and ignorance, and concluded by saying that he felt himself bound by the will of his constituents, when informed; but should they *all* remonstrate, he did not feel himself bound to represent their prejudices in a question of general interest; and should he be able, even against their will, to be the instrument of permanently establishing an Institution to which their sons could go for moral and mental instruction, he would consider it the highest honor to suffer for it political martyrdom at the hands of prejudiced and ignorant fathers. We shall publish this debate as soon as we have room.

☞On Tuesday last, a bill to establish a system of common schools in this State, was reported in the Senate.

☞The Small-pox and Varioloid are fearfully prevalent in the City of Philadelphia and its suburbs—although, with proper care, not very fatal.

Mail Robbery.—The Post-Master at Milton, N. C. (Mr. Palmer) has been arrested for robbing the mail. The amount of money abstracted by him is not yet ascertained.

☞On Monday last, Mr. CHAMBERS, (member of Congress from this District,) presented a Memorial from the President and Directors of the Bank of Chambersburg, complaining of the distress in the money market, which is affecting the trade and the business of the country; and which, in the manufacturing districts, is now felt, and must increase, unless a remedy is applied speedily. The memorialists represent this distress and derangement of the currency, as attributable, in their opinion, to the removal of the public deposites, and that no measure would so effectually restore public confidence, as the immediate restoration, by Congress, of the public deposites to the Bank of the United States.

☞The latest intelligence from Spain is, that the rebel party under Don Carlos [illegible] Several battles have been fought; but there has not been any thing decisive as yet.

Heavy Damages.—A case of Seduction was tried in the Supreme Court of New-York week before last; and the jury found for the plaintiff the whole amount sued for—*ten thousand dollars!* Right!

☞The Warren Cotton Factory, 15 miles from Baltimore, was destroyed by fire on Thursday night last, together with all its valuable machinery—loss estimated at $100,000; there was an insurance of $63,000. But "the most distressing circumstance connected with the event, is the fact that between seven and eight hundred persons derived, directly or indirectly, their support from the establishment, and are thus suddenly deprived of employment at this inclement season."

☞The following is the Message of the Governor to the Legislature, alluded to in the proceedings of Tuesday last:

To the Senate & House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Gentlemen:—The Messrs. S. and M. Allen, the holders of the loan authorized by the act of 16th Feb. last, having failed to deposite to the credit of the Commonwealth, according to a requisition made upon them, the last monthly instalment of said loan, I deem it my duty to communicate the fact to the General Assembly, and to request that a temporary loan, of a sum not less than $300,000, may be authorized to be made forthwith, to satisfy the creditors of the Commonwealth, and to enable the State to meet its engagements with Contractors, and others employed in the prosecution of the public work; the said sum to be repaid out of the residue of the original loan above mentioned, as soon as the same can be realized under a new contract, for which proposals will be forthwith issued.

GEORGE WOLF.

Harrisburg, Jan. 21, 1834.

Congress.—The Debate on the subject of the Deposites still goes on in both Houses of Congress, being continued yesterday, by Mr. Preston in the Senate, & Mr. Huntington in the House of Representatives. With Mr. Huntington, and his sterling abilities, our readers are already well acquainted. Not so with the new Senator from South-Carolina. Of him we would say, if we had not partly made up our mind never again to commend a Speech, that he has fully sustained the reputation which he brought here, of being one of the most eloquent orators of his country.—*Nat. Int. Jan.* 24.

The Legislature of Virginia have at last acted on the Deposite question.—Mr. Marshall's resolutions, rebuking the removal of the Deposites, have passed the House by a vote of 92 to 32.

A resolution in favor of their restoration was also adopted, 75 to 52.

Ohio.—The rapid growth of this State is well illustrated in the composition of her present House of Representatives.—That body consists of 72 members, only 6 of whom are native citizens of Ohio.—Of the remainder, 29 are citizens of Pennsylvania.

HAGERSTOWN, Jan. 23.

Canal Affray.—Some little stir was produced in our town, on Monday last, by the arrival of an express from the line of the canal, bearing intelligence of a war among the workmen. Our two volunteer companies immediately marched for Williams-Port. On arriving there, it was discovered that the scene of action was several miles below the town; and that the belligerents had ceased hostilities.—We understand that no lives were lost; but that several persons were dangerously wounded in the affray, which was confined entirely to those engaged on the canal. The cause of the difficulty is said to have been, either the suspension of work, or of payment on one or more sections of the canal. On Tuesday our volunteer corps returned to town, having in charge thirty-four of the rioters, who have been committed to jail.

Melancholy.—A distressing and heart-rending accident occurred on Thursday afternoon, the 16th inst. at the house of GEORGE W. HIPPLE, in Roxborough township, Philadelphia county, by the accidental discharge of a gun, which resulted in the death of his wife.

The circumstances relative to the fatal accident, as detailed by the family, are as follows:

The family had been, sometime previous, disturbed in the night, by somebody about the house and in particular about the poultry-house; when through the course of the fatal day, Mrs. Hipple said to her husband, that he had better take the load out of the gun, which he had been talking of for some time. The load had been put in about three months before, when he had been out shooting robbins, in order that they might be prepared in case they should be disturbed again.—He took the gun for the purpose aforesaid, and found that the percussion cap had rusted fast upon the tube; and in order to extricate the cap, he took his penknife and began cutting it away. Whilst thus engaged, Mrs. Hipple walked across the room from where she was sitting, and in returning, when opposite the muzzle of the gun, and at the distance of about ten inches from it, her husband happened to draw the penknife up briskly to remove the cap, it suddenly exploded, and discharged the contents of the gun in her right side, under the lower edge of the shoulder blade, of which wound death closed the scene in about fifteen or twenty minutes—during which time she seemed pefectly rational and sensible of her speedy dissolution—expressing with her last breath, a paternal care for her infant children.—She has left a bereaved husband and three small children to bemoan her untimely end. *Germantown Tel.*

☞A meeting condemning the removal of the Deposites, was held last week in York.

Eleven assassinations took place in the city of Havana and its suburbs, in one night, just before the Christmas holydays. One of the number was an officer attached to the department of marine, who was walking in company with his wife at the moment of his assassination. The governor offered a reward of $200 for the assassins, and they had in consequence been arrested. This is stated to have been the *first* time such a step had been taken by the authorities of Cuba in a similar case!

A letter from Boston, published in a N. York paper, states that the pressure in that city is severe beyond any precedent. The best paper in the city is discounted for nothing less than 2 per cent. a month. On the day on which the letter was written, the 18th inst. a failure took place of one of the principal firms in the city, of between thirty and forty years standing.

It is said that five extensive manufacturing houses in Patterson, New Jersey, have stopped their factories in consequence of the existing pressure.

The British government schooner Nimble has captured, off the coast of Cuba, two vessels loaded with *seven hundred Slaves!*

The income derived by the City of Philadelphia from the Girard estate, is $64,000, and by the end of the present year is expected to reach $80,000.

Cholera.—It has been ascertained by a series of experiments in England, that the weight of atmospheric air was considerably greater during the prevalence of the Cholera in that country than usual.—By which it would appear that some heavy foreign body had been diffused through the lower regions of the atmosphere about that period, and was in some way connected with that disease.

☞The eldest son of George Winchester, Esq. of Baltimore, was drowned on Friday last, at the Spring Garden, by falling through the ice, when skating.

MARRIED,

On Wednesday last, by the Rev. Mr. Ruthrauff, Mr. *Samuel Tschantz*, of Cumberland township, to Miss *Hetty Kugle*, of Liberty township.

On the 16th inst. by the Rev. Mr. McLean, Mr. *Adam Butt*, of Cumberland township, to Miss *Nancy Bennett*, daughter of Mr. Arthur Bennett, of Hamiltonban township.

DIED,

On Monday last, of a pulmonary affection, Mr. *Robert Horner*, of this borough, in the 28th year of his age. His remains were attended to the grave by the Beneficial Association of which he was a member, the Volunteer Company of which he was an Officer, and a large concourse of relatives and friends.

On the 8th inst. Mrs. *Sarah Linn*, wife of Mr. William Linn, of Mountjoy township, in the 28th year of her age.

On the 17th inst. Miss *Rebecca Adair*, daughter of Mr. John Adair, of Liberty township, aged about 16 years.

On the 19th inst. in Chambersburg, *John Hershberger*, Esq. formerly Prothonotary of Franklin county.

CONCERT.

Mr. Emil Heerbruegger,

TEACHER OF MUSIC, has the honor to announce to the Citizens of Gettysburg, and its vicinity, that he will give a CONCERT, on *Thursday Evening 6th of February, inst.*, at Mr. Jacob Sanders' long room, as follows, viz.

PART 1ST.

Symphony—from the Opera "Preciosa"—full Orchestra.—*C. M. Von Weber.*
Serenade—full Orchestra.—*Heerbruegger.*
Pot-pourri—French Horn, with accompaniment.
Hail Columbia—full Orchestra.
Hunter's Chorus—from the Opera "Der Freyschutz."—*Von Weber.*

PART 2D.

March—Extracted from the Opera "La Muetta de Portici"—by *Auber.*
Grecian March—Guitar solo.—*E. Heerbruegger.*
Le petite Tambour—arranged for 3 Clarionetts, 2 Flutes, 2 Horns, Trumpet, Bassoon, Trombone, and 2 Drums.
Duett—Flute and Guitar.—*Mozart.*
Pot-pourri—for Violin Obligato, in which will be introduced several national and popular airs—arranged by *E. Heerbruegger.*
March—full Orchestra.

☞Concert to commence at ½ past 6 o'clock. Admittance 25 cents.

Jan. 27. 2t

NOVELTY.

THE *Charitable Philological Society* inform the Public, that they will perform, on *Friday Evening next*, the following laughable Farces, at the house of Maj. Sanders.

To commence with the 3 Act Comico Farce:

The Irishman in London.

After which a 1 Act Interlude:

The Secret, or a Hole in the Wall.

To conclude with a Ludicro Farce,

TOUCH AND TAKE,

Or Saturday Night & Monday Morning.

Door open at 6—curtain rise at 7. Admittance 25 cents. For further particulars see bills.

Jan. 27. 1t

NOTICE.

THE Account of *Jacob Diehl* and *Philip Wolf*, Committee of BARBARA ZELL, a Lunatic, is filed in the Office of the Prothonotary of Adams county, and will be presented, at a Court of Common Pleas, to be held in and for said County, on *Tuesday the 4th day of March next*, for confirmation and allowance.

GEO. ZIEGLER, *Proth'y.*

Jan. 27. tc

THE

National Portrait Gallery

OF

DISTINGUISHED AMERICANS.

THIS work is now in a course of publication, and those parts already issued, may be confidently appealed to as an evidence of its claims to public favor. Its design is, to present the Portraits, engraved on Steel in the highest style of the art, with concise but accurate Biographical Sketches, of the most eminent citizens of our country. It is conducted by J. Longacre, of Philadelphia, and James Herring, of New-York, under the superintendance of the Board of Directors of the American Academy of Fine Arts. It is issued in monthly parts, each containing Three Portraits engraved on steel, with not less than twenty-four pages of letter-press, at 75 cents per number, payable on delivery, or at $6 a year, if paid on the first delivery of the work.

☞Persons who wish to see a specimen of the work, can do so, by applying to SAML. H. BUEHLER,

Druggist, Gettysburg,

Who is Agent for the Publishers.

Jan. 27. tf

FARM FOR SALE.

THE Subscribers, in pursuance of a Deed of Trust, executed to them by the Rev. L. L. Hinsch, will expose to PUBLIC SALE, on *Saturday the 15th of February next*, at 12 o'clock, on the premises,

THAT HANDSOMELY IMPROVED

FARM,

Situated on the Carlisle and Gettysburg road, in Menallen township, Adams county, Pa., now the residence of the Rev. Mr. Hinsch, containing

188 *Acres of Patented Land,*

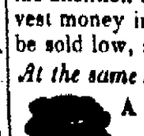
of which 40 acres are in Meadow, 40 in Timber, the residue cleared and under cultivation—a great part well set in young clover. On the premises are two bearing Orchards. The improvements are a large two-story STONE

Dwelling-house,

Stone Kitchen, with water at the door, Log Barn, Tenant-house and Smith-shop, Wash-house, Smoke-house, and Dry-house, and a large Frame Wagon and Carriage-house, Corn-crib, &c.

This property is situated in a remarkably healthy country, and well worthy the attention of any person wishing to invest money in lands. The property will be sold low, and to suit purchasers.

At the same time & place will be offered,



A TRACT OF CHESNUT AND OTHER

TIMBER-LAND,

Containing 18 Acres, situate in Menallen township, adjoining land of D. Longnecker and others.

The lands will be shown to any person disposed to purchase, by the Rev. Mr. Hinsch, or either of the subscribers, at any time previous to the sale.

C. F. KEENER, & FRED'K HINSCH, } *Trustees.*

Jan. 27. ts

☞The Editor of the Lancaster Journal will insert the above, and charge this Office.

NOTICE.

THE Account of *Jacob Diehl* and *Samuel Little*, Committee of POLLY ZELL, a Lunatic, is filed in the Office of the Prothonotary of Adams county, and will be presented, at a Court of Common Pleas, to be held in and for said County, on *Tuesday the 4th of March next*, for confirmation and allowance.

GEO. ZIEGLER, *Proth'y.*

Jan. 27. tc

Notice is hereby Given,

TO the Legatees, Creditors, and other persons concerned, that the ADMINISTRATION ACCOUNTS of the deceased persons hereinafter mentioned, will be presented to the Orphans' Court of Adams County, for confirmation, on *Tuesday the 4th day of March next*, viz.

The account of Christian Bushey, George Bushey, and William Patterson, Executors of the Estate of *Christian Bushey*, deceased.

The account of Moses Topper, Executor of the Estate of *Christian Topper*, deceased.

The account of Jacob Stouffer, Administrator of the Estate of *Christian Stouffer*, deceased.

The account of Jacob Sanders, Administrator of the Estate of *John Sheets*, deceased.

The account of Jacob Kinert, Executor of the Estate of *Jacob Beales*, dec'd.

The account of David Greist, Executor of the Estate of *Mary Fisher*, dec'd.

The account of John Wright and John Bender, Administrators of the Estate of *Wm. Slaybaugh*, deceased.

—ALSO—

The Guardianship Account of John Wolford, Guardian of Lydia Myers.

The Guardianship Account of John Plank, Guardian of George, John, Lewis and Solomon Myers.

[illegible] Cownover, Guardian of David Cownover.

JOHN B. CLARK, *Reg'r.*

Register's Office, Gettysburg, Jan. 25th, 1834. } tc

AN APPRENTICE

TO LEARN THE

PRINTING BUSINESS,

WILL be taken at this Office—if immediate application is made.

Jan. 20.

The Lady's Book,

A Monthly Magazine, of original and selected Tales, Poetry, Essays, and Music, embellished with several hundred different Engravings, and quarterly Plates of the Philadelphia Fashions, superbly colored.

NOTWITHSTANDING that the Lady's Book has been long and extensively acknowledged, as a standard work, peculiarly calculated for the intellectual pleasure and instruction of the female classes of the community, and that it may therefore proceed in silent gratitude for an extent of patronage possessed by no other monthly periodical in the country, still the publishers consider that, on the eve of a new year, and a new volume of the Lady's Book, it will not be deemed ostentatious in them, to make a brief reference to the success of the past, and to the prospects of the future.

The promises which have heralded other publications into existence have been carefully avoided in this. The publishers too well know that *promises* are dependent upon a success which performance alone can attain, or indeed deserve; and that they too frequently depend more upon speculation than intention. But while they avoided that ground which previous observation had proved to be precarious—impolitic for them to occupy, and unworthy of the public confidence—their determination was to deserve by deeds, rather than solicit by words; and the consequence fully proves the correctness of their course.

Four years have now nearly transpired since the first number of the Lady's Book was placed before the public, unaccompanied by profession, and unsupported by parade—and it is with much pleasure the publishers refer to the progressive improvements which each successive year has exhibited—until they are unabled to say that it has survived the prediction which, at its commencement, limited the character of future numbers, within that of the first, in consequence of its excellent appearance, and the very small sum required for a subscription, (Three Dollars) at which it was delivered. This may be attributed not alone to the pride which has been felt in rendering this work, in every sense, worthy of its title, by steadily introducing those improvements which are visible in its pages, but also to the spirit with which that feeling has been responded by an appreciating public, and which has increased its list of subscribers to the amount of TEN THOUSAND! And here the publishers may appeal first to the Ladies, for whose especial gratification those improvements have been effected, and next to their brethren of the press, who have so frequently and extensively noticed and lauded them, to say whether the premises of the prospectus have not been fully adhered to.

In pursuance to their plan of improvement the publishers will increase the first number of the Lady's Book, for 1834, by *Twenty-four additional pages*—which will be exclusively occupied by ORIGINAL subjects, written expressly for this work.

Among the contributors on this occasion may be enumerated Miss Leslie, author of the Prize Tale, entitled "Mrs. Washington Potts"—Mrs. Hentz, author of the Prize Tragedy—the late Mrs. Gilfert—Joseph R. Chandler, Esq.—Mrs. Haynes Bayley—J. A. Shea, author of "A Tale of Fashionable Life"—the author of "Sketches of a Jurist Consult"—Y. P.—A. E.— and other well known and popular writers, whose productions have given so peculiar a delight to the readers of the Lady's Book.

Distinguished as the work has ever been, by its LITERATURE, whether original or selected, additional measures have been taken to render that distinction still greater. This department of the work has ever exhibited a superiority of selection which their foreign arrangements confine entirely to themselves—and with their recent succession of similar facilities, as well as that of native talent, the Lady's Book, will, in this particular, be acknowledged to be at once a *rare* and valuable publication.

The ENGRAVINGS of this work are of the most various and superior character—embracing views of scenery, fashions, embroidery, riding, &c.—together with splendidly and faithfully executed portraits of distinguished individuals. It will be observed that these are copied from originals, by the *best* artists of the day, by a person perfectly competent, and especially engaged; and that no expense is spared to render them what, indeed, they have been acknowledged to be.—The plate of the Fashions for the January number will be still more splendid than the previous ones, which have given such universal satisfaction.

The Music contained in the Lady's Book, being always selected by a gentleman of acknowledged taste, is especially worthy of the attention of the musical amateurs of both sexes—each piece being arranged for a Piano-Forte accompaniment. Of the music, it may be equally said, as of the engravings, that so fastidious is the superintendant of that department in his selections, each of the published pieces is, in itself, fully worth the price of the number.

Of the entire work, it may be confidently said that while those accomplishments which give brilliancy and effect to the external influence of the female character, receive in the Lady's Book all the attention and importance which are required by the forms as well as the dignity of society, those qualifications are closely and diligently attended to which are calculated to give to mind its proper ascendancy, and to the social circle its most invaluable charm, thus uniting in the female character the brightness with the solidity of the diamond.

Writers who have already attained much celebrity by the excellence of their published contributions, have engaged to furnish several contributions in prose and verse; and the publication of the PRIZE TALES in the Lady's Book will be resumed and continued.

The terms of the Lady's Book are three dollars per annum, payable in advance. All orders, (post paid) addressed to the publishers, will be promptly attended to. Persons remitting ten dollars, shall be entitled to four copies of the work. Persons, remitting fifteen dollars, shall be entitled to six copies of the work, and additional copies of the best engravings.—Persons remitting ten new subscribers, and forwarding the cash for the same, besides a discount of fifteen per cent. shall be presented with a copy of the third volume of the work, superbly bound. Postmasters, publishers, and other responsible persons, wishing to become Agents of the work, are requested to send their address to the proprietors.

☞Uncurrent notes of solvent banks received in payment at par value.

Published by L. A. GODEY & CO. Athenian Buildings, Franklin Place, Philadelphia.

Jan. 27. 3t

Anniversary Celebration
OF THE
PHILOMATHIAN SOCIETY.

THE Third Auniversary Celebration of the above named Society will take place in the Lutheran Church, on the *Evening of the 7th of February next*, at ½ past 6 o'clock; to which the Ladies and Gentlemen of Gettysburg and its vicinity, together with any at a distance who may wish, are respectfully invited to attend. Several Addresses will be delivered upon the occasion; and the *Harmonical Band of Hanover* is expected to perform.

A. B. SHUMAN,
J. HARTMAN,
E. OLMSTED,
C. B. BLAKE,
J. LEFEVER,
} *Committee of Arrangem.*

Gettysburg, Jan. 20. td

LANCASTER GLUE.

A large supply of the above article, just received, and for sale by SAM'L H. BUEHLER, *Druggist.*

Gettysburg, Jan. 20. tf

LAST NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of JOHN TEMPION, late of Mountpleasant township, deceased, are notified to pay the same on or before the *first of March next*—as longer indulgence cannot be given. And those who have claims against said Estate, are desired to present the same to the subscribers, properly authenticated, on or before said day.

JOSEPH SNEERINGER, Sen.
HENRY HEMLER,
Executors.

Jan. 13. 4t

NOTICE.

THE Creditors of *Sebastian Weaver* (of Jacob,) of Berwick township, are hereby notified, that the subscribers have been appointed by the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, TRUSTEES to settle and adjust his affairs; and they will meet for this purpose, at the house of Philip Heagy, in the town of Oxford, on *Saturday the 8th day of February next*, at 1 o'clock, P. M., when and where they are desired to present their claims against said Weaver.

JACOB DELLONE,
SEBASTIAN WEAVER,
Trustees.

Jan. 13. 4t

Notice is hereby Given,

THAT I have applied to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, Pennsylvania, for the benefit of the Insolvent Laws of this Commonwealth; and that they have appointed *Monday the 27th of January inst.* for hearing me and my Creditors, at the Court house in the borough of Gettysburg, when and where the latter may attend if they think proper.

DANIEL SHEAFFER.

Jan. 6. 3t

FOR SALE,
The unexpired term of service of a
NEGRO BOY,

WHO has between 11 and 12 years to serve. Inquire at this office.

Jan. 13. tf

LAND FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers at Private Sale, on reasonable terms, the following Property, viz.

A PLANTATION,

Situate in Mountjoy township, Adams county, adjoining lands of James Barr, Peter Linehart and others, containing **180 *Acres*,** more or less, of PATENTED LAND. The improvements are a good Log

HOUSE & BARN;

a well of water at the door; a good proportion of clear and timber-land.—ALSO,

A LOT,

containing 42 Acres, adjoining the above, part cleared, and part timber. Two public roads cross upon this Tract.—ALSO,

A LOT,

containing 48 Acres, situate in the same township, adjoining lands of George Heagy, David Little and others; about one-half cleared—the balance in good timber.

Any person wishing to view the property, can be shewn the same, on application to Solomon Becker, residing on the first named premises, or to the subscriber in Gettysburg.

JOHN ADAIR.

Jan. 6. 5t

Valuable Farm for Sale.

WILL BE SOLD, AT PRIVATE SALE,

The Ellerslie Farm,

LATE the property of Isaac S. Swearingen, deceased, containing 337½ ACRES of first rate land, situate in Ringgold's Manor, 6 miles from Hagerstown, 2 miles from Williamsport, and near the Potomac River and Chesapeake and Ohio Canal—in a high state of cultivation—and well watered and improved, having a large quantity of stone fencing. About 270 Acres of cleared land, and the balance heavily timbered.—This property is well worth the attention of the capitalist, situated as it is in one of the most fertile and pleasant sections of Washington county, and enjoying all the facilities which its proximity to the Potomac, the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, and the contemplated Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road, may be supposed to afford. The terms will be accommodating and may be known on application to either of the subscribers.

WM. BOOTHE,
SAML. H. RENCH,
} Ex'rs.

Jan. 13. 5t

Fresh Goods.

CHEAPER THAN EVER!

Miller & Witherow

HAVE just returned from the City, and are now opening, at their Store, on the south-west Corner of the Diamond,

A New & Handsome Assortment of

FRESH GOODS,
AS FOLLOWS:
DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, *China, Glass & Queensware,*
&c. &c. &c.

which have been purchased on the most favorable terms for Cash—and will be sold at a very moderate profit. They invite the Public to call and examine their stock of Goods.

☞All kinds of Country Produce taken in exchange for Goods.

Gettysburg, Oct. 21. tf

FRESH DRUGS
AND
MEDICINES,
&c. &c. &c.

SAMUEL H. BUEHLER

HAS just returned from Baltimore, with a large assortment of

Fresh Drugs & Medicines,
Paints, & Dye-Stuffs,
GROCERIES, &c.

All of which are warranted of the best quality, and will be sold on as moderate terms as at any establishment in Gettysburg. He returns his thanks to the public for the very liberal encouragement he has received, and hopes their patronage may continue.

Gettysburg, May 27. tf

FRESH SUPPLY OF
Hard=Ware.
M. C. CLARKSON,

HAS just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore, a very handsome and complete assortment of

HARDWARE,

embracing almost every article in his line, which he is determined to offer to his Friends at a small profit.

☞He made, while in the City, a contract for a very large quantity of

NAILS,

which he will sell for Cash, by the Keg, lower than they ever have been sold in Gettysburg: if they are not of the best quality when opened, to be returned.

Gettysburg, April 8. tf

CARPENTER'S
Compound System of Liverwort,

FOR Coughs, Spitting of Blood, Consumptions, Liver Complaints, &c. sold at the Apothecary and Drug Store of S. H. BUEHLER, where a large and general assortment of Drugs & Medicines can always be had at the lowest prices.

Dec. 16. tf

SWAIM'S PANACEA,

FOR the cure of Scrofula or King's Evil, Syphilitic and Mercurial diseases, Rheumatism, Ulcerous Sores, White Swellings, Diseases of the Liver and Skin, general debility, &c. for sale at the Apothecary and Drug Store of

SAMUEL H. BUEHLER.

Gettysburg, May 20. tf

APPRENTICES
WANTED.

I will take in at my Coach Factory, FOUR steady Young Boys as Apprentices—

One to the TRIMMING,
One to the HARNESS-MAKING,
One to the PAINTING, and
One to the SMITHING.

By applying soon, they will meet with favorable terms.

☞I likewise will give the highest price, in Cash, for good

ASH PLANK.

DAVID LITTLE.

Baltimore-street, Gettysburg, Aug. 26.

TO PRINTERS.

I will sell, at a moderate price, an excellent second-hand Super-royal Ramage PRESS. Address (post paid)

R. G. HARPER.

Gettysburg, Jan. 6.

STRAY HEIFER.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, some time in October, a RED HEIFER, with a white face, about two years old, no ear mark. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

ISAAC WIERMAN.

Menallen, Jan. 6. 3t

STRAW PAPER.

THE Subscribers are Agents for the sale of STRAW PAPER, from the extensive Manufactory in Chambersburg; and have now on hand a large supply, of the best quality, which they will dispose of to Merchants and others, at the Manufacturers' prices.

MILLER & WITHEROW.

Gettysburg, Sept. 30. tf

☞ A TANYARD
FOR RENT.

THE Subscriber will Rent his Tan-Yard, &c. in the Borough of FRANKSTOWN, Huntingdon county, Pennsylvania, and give possession at any time after the 1st of April next. As it is presumed the Renter will wish to view the premises before renting, it is deemed unnecessary to give any thing like a minute description of the property: suffice it to say, that it is convenient in all respects, with a comfortable

Dwelling-house,

Garden, Out-houses, Barn, &c. attached, all in good order—situated immediately on the Pennsylvania Canal, and on the Great Northern Turnpike Road from Harrisburg to Pittsburg, and in a wealthy part of the country. **600** Hides can conveniently be manufactured annually; and from the facility and cheapness of transportation to and from the City of Philadelphia, I might add, that few places hold out greater inducements to a man of industry and enterprize. It will be reuted for a term of years.

JOSEPH PATTON.

Frankstown, Pa. Dec. 16. tf

Valuable Property
FOR SALE.

I will sell at private sale, a tract of PATENTED LAND, adjoining Hunterstown, Straban township, Adams County, containing **134 *Acres*,** about 80 Acres of which are cleared, and the balance in thriving Timber. The buildings are a two story

Dwelling House,

which has been occupied as a Tavern for many years—One story LOG DWELLING HOUSE, double BARN, DISTILLERY, and other outbuildings.

Persons wishing to purchase, are requested to call and view the property, and as the Subscriber is determined to remove to the Western Country, it will be sold on advantageous terms.

JACOB GRASS.

Nov. 11. tf

NOTICE TO
Constables, Wholesale Dealers, & Retailers of Foreign Merchandize.

PURSUAN'T to an act of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, passed the 7th day of April—CONSTABLES will take notice, that, agreeably to the second section of the Act graduating the duties upon Wholesale Dealers and Retailers of Merchandize, and prescribing the mode of issuing Licenses, and collecting said duties, they are requested on or before the first day of January term, to wit: the *27th day of January next*—to make an oath or affirmation, and deliver to the Clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions, a list of all the Wholesale and Retail Dealers of Goods, Wares and Merchandize, Wines or Distilled Spirits, except such as are the growth, produce, or manufactures of the United States.

MERCHANTS & DEALERS embraced in the provisions of the above recited Act, are hereby notified, that, according to the fifth section thereof, the Associate Judges and the County Commissioners will meet at the Commissioners' Office, in Gettysburg, on *Tuesday the 28th day of January next*, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon, to hear them (if they see proper to attend) as to the amount of their annual sales during the year previous.

Licenses to be taken out, on or before the 1st day of May next, for one year.

Physicians, Apothecaries, Surgeons, and Chemists, as respects wine, &c. used in preparations for the sick, and all female traders, or single women, whose annual sales shall not exceed those of the 8th class below enumerated, shall not be required to take out License under the provisions of this Act.

The following will be the classification agreeably to the Act of Assembly:

1st cl. amt.	of sales,	$50,000—	$50
2d	do.	40,000	40
3d	do.	30,000	30
4th	do.	20,000	25
5th	do.	15,000	20
6th	do.	10,000	15
7th	do.	5,000	12 50
8th	do.	2,500	10

DAN'L SHEFFER,
WM. M'CLEAN,
} *Associate Judges.*
J. L. GUBERNATOR,
ROBT. M'ILHENY,
JOHN BROUGH,
} *Commrs.*

Dec. 30. td

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers having been duly appointed the Trustees of DAVID SHULTZ, Esq. of Hanover, York county—and having obtained the legal and actual possession of all the papers and effects of the said David Shultz, hereby notify all persons having claims against the said David Shultz, to present them to G. Freysinger, Esq. of the borough of Hanover, or to Calvin Mason, Esq. of the borough of York, for settlement; and all persons indebted to the said David Shultz, Esq. are hereby required to make payment to the subscribers or to either of them.

GEORGE FREYSINGER,
CALVIN MASON.

Jan. 6. 4t

Temperance Meeting.

AN adjourned meeting of the "Gettysburg Temperance Society," will be held at the Court-house, in Gettysburg, on *Tuesday Evening the 28th inst.* at 6 o'clock, P. M. when all persons who feel an interest in the cause, are invited to attend.

Punctual attendance of the members is particularly solicited.

☞There will be one or more addresses. D. M. SMYSER, *Sec'y.*

Jan. 13. tm

STRAY HEIFER.

CAME to the residence of the subscriber, in Hamiltonban township, Adams county, about the 1st of October last, a *Brindle HEIFER*, about 2 years old. The owner is requested to call, prove property, pay charges, and take her away. HENRY MYERS.

Jan. 13. 3t

The Cheapest Periodical in the World!
PROSPECTUS OF
Peabody's Parlor Journal,

With splendid Line Engravings, elegant Wood Embellishments, the most popular Music, and richly colored Plates, of the London, Parisian and N. York Fashions.

MESSRS. PEABODY & CO. having received repeated proposals to establish in the City of New York, a Weekly Journal of elegance and utility, beg to announce to their numerous patrons and the people of the United States, that they will publish every Saturday, a new, cheap, and elegant Periodical, under the title of "PEABODY'S PARLOR JOURNAL—*a Weekly Magazine of Elegance and Utility;*" edited by several literary and fashionable characters, and dedicated to High Life—Fashionables—Fashions—Polite Literature—Criticisms on New Works—the Fine Arts—the Opera—Theatres—Exhibitions—and containing general information upon every subject; embellished with the London, Parisian, and New York Fashions, and spirited wood engravings of the past and present generation; with copious and early Selections from the most approved Foreign Journals—such as Bell's Life in London, the World of Fashion, the Figaro in London, Bell's Weekly Messenger, the London Literary Gazette, the London Athenæum, the London Court Journal, the Court Magazine, Petite Courier des Dames, Journal des Modes, Modes de Paris, the New M. Magazine, Frazer's Magazine, Blackwood's Magazine, the Metropolitan Magazine, Tait's Edinburgh Magazine, and from numerous other valuable English works—arrangements for which have been made to secure the *earliest* copies sent to America, and the contents will be immediately selected and distributed to the patrons of the PARLOR JOURNAL at a much *earlier* period than they could possibly be obtained from any other source.

☞Exclusive of the Literary Department, which will be of the most interesting nature, the Embellishments alone, which are now ready and in progress, for the PARLOR JOURNAL, will render the work of great interest and value to its Subscribers, as every week will be given at least four and frequently seven Embellishments, and every other month a splendid line engraving, or a richly colored quarto plate of the London, Parisian, and New York Fashions, making six superb quarto plates during the year, and upwards of three hundred other first rate interesting Engravings, with a popular Music, selected and arranged expressly for the PARLOR JOURNAL.

☞The Embellishments and Music, which will be published in the PARLOR JOURNAL, if purchased separately, would cost at least twenty-five dollars; but the subscribers to this Work are possessed of the whole at the trifling yearly sum of Three Dollars. At this low price, the Proprietors can only expect to be remunerated for their immense expenditures by a subscription list of over seven thousand names, and by the sale of extra copies at just double the subscription price: the price to subscribers is only Six Cents per number, (the mere cost of paper and print,) but to non-subscribers 12½ cents per number, and plate numbers 25 cents.

The whole stitched in a pink cover, for only 6 Cents, which is even cheaper than the cheapest of all Periodicals, *The Penny Magazine*, and of ten times the interest and value, as the PARLOR JOURNAL is got up in a manner at once *useful, interesting and fascinating.*

All remittances by mail to be sent to the publishers,

PEABODY & Co. New York.

Subscriptions taken at the office of the PARLOR JOURNAL, 219 Broadway, directly opposite the American Museum.

No. 1 will be ready January 1, 1834.

The Publishers beg to state, that the very low price they have fixed for the Parlor Journal, will not admit of any Agencies being established in any part of the U. States. It is therefore necessary for every body to direct their orders to the Publishers—PEABODY & Co. N. YORK.

BIBLE DICTIONARY,
UNION QUESTIONS,

And all other Publications of the American Sunday School Union, for Sale at the Sunday School Depository, Gettysburg.

Dec. 2. tf

Flax-Seed Wanted.

THE highest price will be given for clean FLAX-SEED, at the Apothecary and Drug Store of

SAMUEL H. BUEHLER.

Aug. 19 tf

THE ORIGINAL & GENUINE
Compound Chlorine
TOOTH-WASH.

FOR cleaning & preserving the Teeth and Gums, and cleaning the Mouth, for sale at the Apothecary and Drug Store of SAMUEL H. BUEHLER.

Gettysburg, Aug. 19. tf

The General Insurance Company of Maryland,
With a Capital of 300,000 Dollars,

HAVE opened an Office in Hagerstown, Washington county, Maryland, for the convenience of the neighboring Towns and Country, in Maryland, Pennsylvania, and Virginia—

Where they will insure against
LOSS BY FIRE;
Also—On LIVES;
GRANT ANNUITIES; and
RECEIVE ENDOWMENTS.

This Office will receive Money on Deposit, payable ninety days after the same is demanded—and until the payment thereof, interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum, shall be paid, quarterly.

JOHN DAVIS, *Agent.*

Nov. 18. 1y

DOCTOR HENRY BELTZ'S
Celebrated & Infallible
Worm-destroying Syrup,

Sold at the Apothecary & Drug Store of SAMUEL H. BUEHLER.

Gettysburg, July 29. tf

N. B. Recommendations as to its efficacy can be given. It is so pleasant, as to be palatable to children.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of PETER MYERS, Sen. late of Huntington township, Adams county, deceased, are requested to discharge the same, on or before the *first day of February next.* And those who have claims against said Estate, are desired to present them, properly authenticated, for settlement, to

JACOB MYERS,
PETER MYERS,
} *Ex'rs.*

Dec. 16. 4t

CONSUMPTION CURED.
De La Monterat's Columbian Vegetable Specific,

Is the most valuable remedy ever yet discovered for the cure of *Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Asthma, Spitting of Blood*, and all diseases of the *Breast and Lungs.* Prepared by J. BOYD, Philadelphia. It composes the disturbed nerves, gives strength to the Lungs, repairs the appetite, improves the Spirits, &c.

Bill of Directions accompanying each bottle of the Specific, pointing out in a conspicuous manner all the symptoms in their different stages of the diseases, and particular directions respecting the treatment while using it, together with many well authenticated certificates of cures, &c.

In consequence of the great and increasing demand for this specific, the proprietor is enabled to reduce the price to 75 cents per bottle, thereby enabling it to come within the reach of all persons.

A fresh Supply received and for sale by appointment.

Dr. Chapman's Anti-Dyspeptic Pills.

These Pills have been successfully used by thousands who can testify to their superior efficacy (over many other remedies, now in use) for the cure of Dyspepsia in all its complicated forms; they give strength to the debilitated organs of digestion, repair the appetite, remove nausea and sickness of the stomach, habitual costiveness, head-ache, Palpitation of the Heart, and many other nervous affections. They contain no Mercury, nor do they sicken the stomach, they are a mild and safe cathartic; there is no restriction in diet or drink or exposure to wet or cold while using them. Bill of directions will accompany each box of Pills, which will fully explain their effects.

From the well known reputation of these pills for many years, the proprietor (J. BOYD, Philadelphia) deems it unnecessary to give any further detail of them. A fresh supply has been received, and for sale by appointment.

Dr. Wesley's Infant Drops.

A Medicine possessing such peculiar qualities is one much sought after, but seldom obtained. It is the most certain, safe and effectual remedy ever offered to the public for the various diseases of infancy and Childhood, as those of mature age. The proprietor offers it with the guaranty that it is entirely a vegetable preparation, and contains no mercury in any form, nor any other deleterious ingredient. Its virtues as a Family Medicine, are invaluable, and can be taken by the infant of a day old, with as much safety as by an adult. It has been used with unparalleled success in the following diseases: Pains in the Stomach and Bowels, Cholic, Restlessness, Convulsions, Cholera Morbus, &c. These drops have the happy and salutary effect of affording immediate relief, without leaving behind them that dull, drowsy and listless state which usually follows the use of narcotic remedies. A single trial will convince the most incredulous of their happy and salutary effects.

The above Medicines for sale at the Apothecary and Drug Store of SAMUEL H. BUEHLER, in Gettysburg, and JACOB DANNER'S, in Emmitsburg.

Nov. 4. tf

HULL'S PATENT TRUSSES.
COMMON - - DO.

FOR Sale at the Apothecary & Drug Store of S. H. BUEHLER.

Sept. 16. tf